(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2936.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1803.

From the AMERICAN.

BY REQUEST.

(Concluded from our last.)

THE conſtitution commands the governor to ſign all public commiſſions. If he ſhould withhold a commiſſion, where a majority of the board adviſe that it ſhould iſſue, the reſponſibility, it is true, reſts upon himſelf. But that reſponſibility is perhaps *double*, it is due to the repreſentatives of the people, from whom he derived all his authority, and to the individual from whom the commiſſion is withheld. But no ſignature of the governor is neceſſary to atteſt the appointment of the *Susquehanna commissioners*. The reſolutions of the legiſlature contain their inſtructions, and a copy of the proceedings of the council, atteſted by the clerk, conſtitute the credentials in appointments like theſe. Commiſſions iſſue to civil or military officers of the ſtate, ſigned by the governor; and in all caſes where a law authoriſing the appointment (which uſually preſcribes the form) poſitively *directs it*. To obviate the inconvenience of ſending after the governor to ſign thoſe teſtimonials of appointments *by the board*, it has been the practice with the predeceſſors of the preſent governor, to leave a number of blank commiſſions in the council chamber. This practice does not reſt upon aſſertion alone, for there are at this time blank commiſſions, ſigned by governors Lee, Stone, Henry and Ogle, as the clerk can atteſt, ſhould the fact be denied.

But waving for the preſent, all inferences from practice; let us ſee which conſtruction is attended with fewer inconveniencies to the public. Agreeably to that which the council ſay, is the *only* correct conſtruction that can be put upon the conſtitution, no prejudicial conſequences can be experienced by the public, becauſe no colliſion of opinion, like that on the Suſquehanna commiſſioners, can in any poſſible event ever occur. The will of the majority becomes final and effective, and the minority, however oppoſed to *that* will, can never retard the adminiſtration of juſtice, or impede the execution of law. But once arm a governor with his controling veto, and from caprice, from paſſion, or the pompous deſire of diſplaying power, the ſtate may be involved in conſiderable inconvenience—A ſingle inſtance may ſerve to illuſtrate the tendency of this conſtruction. In the act of February ſeſſion, 1777, ch. 19, is this clauſe, "Whereas it is uncertain by our conſtitution what *body* has the power of determining the validity of elections for ſheriffs: Be it enacted, That the governor, for the time being, with the *advice* of the council, is hereby empowered to judge of and determine the validity of all elections for ſheriffs, and if it ſhall appear that ſuch elections have not been made fairly and freely, and agreeably to the conſtitution of this ſtate, ſhall iſſue new writs of election for ſheriffs agreeable to the directions of the form of government." If the council, on a conteſted election, ſhould be unanimouſly of opinion, that the firſt on the return was fairly elected, and the governor ſhould think differently, an obſtinate perſeverance on his part would totally deprive the county of a ſheriff. No writ could iſſue for a new election, without the *advice* of the council, and that advice could never be given, when they believed the firſt election had been fairly conducted. There is but one inſtance known to the writer, where *any thing like the power claimed by the present governor* was ever attempted to be exerciſed under the conſtitution of Maryland—It occurred under this law in the year 1797. Upon a conteſted election in Prince-George's county; the majority of the council decided that the firſt perſon on the return was entitled to a commiſſion—The then governor heſitated for ſeveral days about ſigning one, but at length yielded.—The attorney-general and a gentleman who was formerly a member of the council, appeared in behalf of the perſon firſt returned, and thought the withholding of the commiſſion, had it been perſiſted in, would have furniſhed ſufficient grounds for the inſtitution of a ſuit. This law, which was alſo paſſed the firſt ſeſſion after the formation of the conſtitution, ſtrengthens the conſtruction of the council. The plain inference from the preamble is, that the governor and council were conſidered as one *body* or *board*, and as ſuch were authoriſed to determine in a caſe unprovided for, by the conſtitution itſelf.

But the council do not reſt their juſtification upon theſe grounds *alone*. They have the additional weight of precedent and practice, derived from the authority of the many reſpectable characters who have preceded them in office. During the three years that Mr. Johnſon was governor, the journals afford little information on the queſtion in diſpute. A great part of that time, they do not notice the attendance of either the governor or the council, and the abſence of the governor is but four or five times particularly mentioned, during the term of his continuance in office. It is believed the Civil Officer is incorrect in ſtating, that a great part of the buſineſs was done by governor Johnſon himſelf, *when not a single counsellor was present*. This is probably conjectured to have been the caſe, when the proceedings do not ſtate the attendance either of the governor or the council. Admit the fact alleged by the Civil Officer, and, (if the expreſſions may be allowed) by proving *too much* it would prove nothing—for by the exerciſe of authority *confessedly unconstitutional* his proceedings could never be the evidence of correct conſtruction on *questionable or controverted powers*.

In each of the three years that Mr. Lee firſt ſerved as governor, his preſence and that of the council is entered upon their *firſt* appearance at the board, and no further notice is ever taken of the attendance of *either*: but when Mr. Lee was again governor, the proceedings diſtinctly mark the attendance of himſelf and every member of the board, during this period, there are various inſtances of appointments *in his abſence*. To eſtabliſh the fact, reference need only be had to the proceedings of the 23d of July, 1792, when aſſociate juſtices were appointed for Baltimore and St. Mary's counties—Auguſt the 8th, 1792, when a regiſter of wills was appointed for Worceſter county—and to thoſe of the 15th of the ſame month, when a commiſſion iſſued to juſtices of the orphans court of Dorcheſter county. It is unneceſſary to refer to all the appointments made in the abſence of Mr. Lee, during his laſt three years. The above inſtances, connected with the circumſtances of the blank commiſſions now in the council room, ſigned by that gentleman, muſt be ſtrong evidence of the practice that prevailed when he was *firſt* choſen governor. It may alſo be worthy of remark, that Mr. Lee was elected a member of council in March, 1777, and continued to act, until the expiration of Mr. Johnſon's conſtitutional term as governor. He muſt conſequently have known the conſtruction that obtained under the firſt adminiſtration, and his own conduct whilſt governor, is almoſt concluſive teſtimony, to eſtabliſh that conſtruction.

But let us examine into the practice under Mr. Paca, the third governor after the formation of the government and a leading and influential member of the convention that framed the conſtitution. An act paſſed while he was governor, giving the council a PER DIEM allowance, which neceſſarily impoſed a duty on the clerk of entering each day, the attendance of the ſeveral members. During Mr. Paca's time, B. Stoddert, J. T. Chaſe, James Brice, J. H. Stone and G. Duvall, Eſquires, were members of the council, and the four firſt named of thoſe gentlemen filled the ſame office, a great part of the period that Mr. Lee was governor. That appointments took place in the abſence of Mr. Paca, the Civil Officer will find ample proof by referring to the proceedings of the 26th of April, 23d of May and 25th of Auguſt, 1783—Alſo to thoſe of the 26th of April, 4th of June and 13th of September, 1784. One circumſtance illuſtrative of the correctneſs of theſe remarks, may be found in the letter of G. Duvall, Eſq; entered in the proceedings of the 20th of April, 1786. By this letter he reſigned his ſeat as a member of the council, and aſſigned as a reaſon, *the unconstitutionality of a law of the preceeding session*, veſting certain powers in the governor and council. The only objectionable clauſe in that law, preſcribed a different *manner* for the tranſaction of buſineſs at the board, than what the conſtitution had directed. It is in theſe words: "That all and any of the powers veſted by this act in the governor and council, may be exerciſed by any three or more of them, *the governor always being present and having a vote*. Theſe references will prove the correctneſs of the Civil Officer's *strict investigation*, under *succeeding governors to* Mr. Johnſon. To trace the practice to the preſent period would be a work of ſuperrogation, totally unintereſting to the public at large. A uniformity of conſtruction has ſince prevailed, until the time of electing the preſent governor. It was reſerved for him, "to cut the Gordian knot" and free himſelf from thoſe fetters, that had ſo long entangled his predeceſſors in office. But let it not be ſaid that the hint was taken from the reſignation of Mr. Henry. Always attentive to the injunctions of *his oath*, that gentleman (with the ſentiments indirectly aſcribed to him) could never have ſigned blank commiſſions to be filled up at the pleaſure of the council. A majority of that council too, it is well known, was directly oppoſed to his political opinions. If Mr. Henry ever doubted on the conſtitutional queſtion he acted like *a wise and unassuming judge* in yielding his impreſſions to the authority *of repeated and uniform decisions*. Perhaps far different motives than thoſe aſſigned by the Civil Officer induced his reſignation. He had expreſſed his confidence in a diſtinguiſhed individual, oppoſed to the party then in power. This *at that time*, was ſufficient ground at leaſt for *their neglect*.

The Civil Officer obſerves, that at the time of the appointment of the Suſquehanna commiſſioners, *there was no precedent of an adjournment of the council to meet in the evening, since the governor and they had acted together*. He had ſurely forgotten that the governor himſelf attended at one afternoon's ſeſſion when an aſſociate juſtice was appointed for Anne-Arundel county—and at another, when meaſures were taken to demand of the commonwealth of Virginia, a fugitive from juſtice. With a knowledge of theſe meetings how could he have made the above aſſertion? Did he mean to quibble on the term *precedent*, becauſe they were not entered as *post meredíem* meetings on the proceedings of the council? He muſt have known that they were *not thus entered*, becauſe the *same* members attended in the evening as were preſent in the morning; and the clerk conſiders it unimportant *in such cases*, to ſtate the particular hour or time of day when the buſineſs is tranſacted.

The Civil Officer has introduced different points unconnected with the preſent diſpute. Whenever they ſhall be exhibited *as specific charges*, it is believed the council will be prepared to repel and to confute them. But there is an oblique inſinuation *about the resolutions of the senate*, which the writer is conſtrained particularly to notice. Theſe reſolutions involve nothing myſterious in their origin or their progreſs. They were not the offſpring of midnight aſſociation, but the production of the gentleman alone, who moved and ſupported them.—They were prepared in the ſenate room, while the houſe of delegates were diſcuſſing the ſubject, in a different form. Confident, that there is nothing in the proceedings on theſe reſolutions, that can compromit *the character* either of *the assembly or the council*, the "Civil Officer" is invited to ſubmit his *prepared history* to public inſpection. But *as general allegation unsupported by proof, is more the evidence of malevolence than candour*, the hiſtory (it is hoped) will be authenticated, *by a reference to his authority*.

As connected with this ſubject it may be obſerved, that the inſinuation of "Republicanus" againſt the few republican members of the houſe of delegates who voted in oppoſition to the ſenate's *laſt* reſolution, is certainly unfounded. He is equally incorrect in the agreement that he ſtates to have taken place in the council, on the ſubject of a *late election*. No ſuch agreement was ever made. This writer's good ſenſe, will on a little reflection, cauſe him to retract theſe errors, which it is believed have entirely flowed from miſinformation.

A FRIEND TO CANDOUR.

VIENNA, February 13.

The health of the archduke Charles is ſo much ameliorated, according to the laſt bulletin of it, that his phyſicians announce, that no further bulletin of it will appear.

Our political relations with Ruſſia are to be re-eſtabliſhed on the ſame footing as before the war. The archduke Palatine of Hungary, certainly ſets out for Peterſburg at the end of the month.

The report of the approaching ceſſion of Sardinia to England is contradicted by ſeveral perſons in ſpite of the affection and tone of aſſurance with which it has been ſpread. Doubtleſs France and Ruſſia would oppoſe a ſale, which would augment almoſt without meaſure, the maritime preponderance of Great-Britain, beſides adding to its territorial power. It is eaſy to conceive that the court of London may have employed every means to engage the king of Sardinia to give up his iſland. Twenty millions are very little for a ſtate, which no longer calculates, becauſe the deficit in its finance will no longer admit of calculation.

According to letters from Semlin, it is feared that new troubles have broken out at Belgrade.

PARIS, February 21.

The gun was fired at one o'clock, to announce the opening of the ſeſſion of the legiſlative body.

The great number of paſſports aſked for every day by Switzers, to go to America, having attracted the ſolicitude of general in chief and miniſter Ney, he has drawn the attention of the Helvetic government to the prejudicial conſequences of theſe emigrations if they continue; and has invited them to deviſe, in their wiſdom, the means of remedying them. It is aſſerted that more than 300 paſſports have been granted theſe few days paſt.

MARSEILLES, February 17.

The body of gen. Le Clerc was depoſited in the exchange of this city, which was hung with black, where it remained until the conſtituted authorities, principal citizens, &c. formed in proceſſion, to attend it to the church of St. Martin. The church was alſo hung with black. In the centre of the principal hall, a temporary pedeſtal was erected, over which was diſplayed a ſplendid canopy, from which depended four

richly decorated curtains. Four appropriate Latin inſcriptions were exhibited on the different facts of the pedeſtal. A conſiderable number of flambeaux, judiciouſly placed, illuminated the whole.

When the proceſſion arrived at the church, the body of the general was placed on the pedeſtal, decorated with the various inſignia of its official dignities. A plaintive and appropriate ſymphony was played while this was doing, by numerous bands of military muſic. The archbiſhop celebrated in full form grand maſs, and the *requiem* was chaunted by the whole choir. The archbiſhop pronounced the funeral oration of the general.

The coffin which encloſes the remains of the general is to be forwarded to Mount Gobert, near Soiſſons, where the general requeſted he might be buried. The eſcort is not expected at Lyons before the firſt of March. It is to be removed hence this day.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Strong probability of the renewal of WAR between GREAT-BRITAIN and FRANCE.

Capt. Sterling, of the ſhip Mercury, from Liverpool, is the bearer of great news. He informs that on the day of his departure (10th March) an expreſs arrived at Liverpool from London. An immediate impreſs of ſeamen took place, both on ſhore and in veſſels on the eve of ſailing. And nothing was talked of but war and a change of miniſters.

Copy of a letter from J. CASCOGNE, member of parliament for Liverpool, to the mayor of Liverpool, dated March 8th.

Dear Sir,

War is expected. A meſſage from the king this day to the houſe of that tendency—Militia expected to be called out to guard againſt invaſion—Stocks down to 4 per cent.—Mr. Pitt, it is ſuppoſed, will return ſoon to power. I've time to add no more, it being 6 o'clock.

Another letter ſpeaks of the improbability of the recommencement of hoſtilities.

LOUISIANA AGAIN.

Capt. Green, of the brig George Clinton, arrived at New-York from New-Orleans, had ordered all the pilots to proceed down the river, to be in readineſs to receive the French fleet, which was hourly expected there. In corroboration of the foregoing, we have been favoured with the following,

Extract from a letter dated New-Orleans, 17th March.

"This morning it is reported, and I believe it is true, that about 4000 Frenchmen have arrived at Havanna, and that they will proceed for this place immediately."

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Latest from England.

By the John and Alice, captain Whiteſides, in 29 days from Liverpool, arrived on Saturday, we have received London papers to the 5th of March, from which numerous extracts of an intereſting nature, are made for this day's gazette. In future numbers we ſhall continue our ſelections.

The Sun of the 2d March has the following paragraph:

"We have received letters from Dover, which ſtate that the peſtilential diſeaſe which has been raging in France, has reached that port and Deal; but we are deſirous of hoping that our information may be erroneous. Should it be true, we truſt immediate means will be taken to prevent it from ſpreading."

BALTIMORE, April 14.

A private account from France (publiſhed in a London paper of the 2d March) mentions another plot to aſſaſſinate the chief conſul. A letter from Rouen, of the 24th February, ſtates that on the 21ſt, a Frenchman, by the name of Bourgais, juſt returned from England, was, with a number of his accomplices, arreſted by the government, in conſequence of information that they had entered into a plot to aſſaſſinate the chief conſul and afterwards to ſeize on the reins of government. A number of papers were found upon him which are ſaid to develope the diabolical ſcheme, and to implicate a number of perſons in England, emigrants from France. M. Bourgais went over to England in the month of July laſt, with recommendations to ſeveral reſpectable families to procure him a ſituation as a tutor. He did not ſucceed in this, and the account is, that he was drawn into the conſpiracy by ſome of thoſe emigrants reſident in England, who ſtill cheriſh the thoughts of a counter-revolution by the means of tumult and anarchy.

From the Federal Republican.

Extracts from a very valuable French book, little known in America, entitled, "*The Agronome; or the Farmer's Pocket Dictionary.*

To multiply the increase of corn of any kind.

Take of the dung of the cow, goat, ſheep and pigeon, and of ſaltpetre, each, one pound, put them all into two or three gallons of water, and let them ſtand covered for ſeveral days; ſtrain the liquid through a ſieve or coarſe cloth, and let your ſeed corn moiſten therein for eight hours; take it out and put it in a convenient corner of your granary; ſtir well and often during ſeveral hours after. This receipt is adapted to 160 pounds weight of corn.

ANOTHER.

Put twenty pounds of lime into a barrel, and pour on it ten gallons of rain or river water. Then put one hundred and twenty pounds of corn into a baſket, and let it remain eight hours. Take it out, plunge it into another veſſel, in which there is a quantity of water in which you have previouſly diſſolved three pounds of common ſalt or ſaltpetre.

ANOTHER.

Take as much of the water of your richeſt dunghill as you chooſe. Soak your ſeed in it 24 hours, dry it in the ſhade, and then (when dry) ſow it.

TO PREVENT THE SMUT IN WHEAT.

Moiſten it well with a liquor compoſed of lime water, in which aſhes, common ſalt and pigeon dung have been infuſed ſeveral hours. A light ſolution of allum and verdigreaſe has alſo been uſed for this purpoſe.

TO PREPARE SEED TO BE SOWN ON POOR AND SANDY LANDS.

Take twelve or thirteen pounds of ſheep dung, which you will boil, dregs and all, in a good deal of water. Diſſolve three or four pounds of ſaltpetre, and infuſe in this pickle for eight hours a buſhel of new wheat, &c. dry it in an airy place, not much expoſed to the ſun. Repeat this operation ſeveral times, and ſow your grain thinly.

The author of the book from which theſe receipts are extracted, aſſerts, "That from experience it is known that every grain of the prepared ſeed produces ſeven or eight ſtalks, and each of the ſtalks produces ears of more than fifty grains of corn in each." He alſo informs, "that more than ſixty ſtalks have been counted in one ſhoot."—He continues:

"1. Grain thus prepared ſtarts ſooner than when ſown in the uſual methods.

"2. The birds are not ſo fond of feeding on it.

"3. It grows thick and large, but ought to be ſown thinner than uſual. Grain produced from ſeed thus prepared, is not ſo liable to blaſt, to ſmut, or mildew, as unprepared corn."

Annapolis, April 21.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The Triſler—No. IX.

Ficta voluptatis causa. HOR.

AMONG the various intellectual amuſements with which genius has diverſified the avenues of pleaſure, NOVEL READING ſhould not be eſteemed the leaſt; but like all other gratifications when purſued to an exceſs it is replete with diſadvantage. Thoſe who are accuſtomed to reject whatever is attended with pain, though united with pleaſure, from the number of their purſuits have altogether diſcarded theſe productions of the imagination, not reflecting that the moſt admired virtues, by an indiſcriminate uſe, may degenerate into as deteſted vices. Charity, though deſervedly ranked amongſt the moſt ennobling, may by an undiſtinguiſhing humanity become the ſupporter of all thoſe vicious qualities which degrade human nature, and depreſs it to an equality with the inferior brutes of creation. But who among the good will not applaud the generous heart that kindly extends the hand of benevolence to the unfortunate, and by timely aſſiſtance dries the tear of affliction, though ſometimes dilated by a tale of diſtreſs, told with all the eloquence of real woe, it may err in the object of its miſtaken compaſſion. Such errors may be pitied, but may eaſily be forgiven. Philoſophy, when viewed abſtracted of its utility, preſents a ſcience deformed by cruelty, at whoſe inſatiate ſhrine numbers of harmleſs inſects and innocent animals daily expire under the moſt excrutiating torture. But ſhall philoſophy be diſmiſſed from the dignified ſtation ſhe has ſo long maintained among the arts and ſciences? Certainly even the boſom glowing with the moſt refined ſenſibility would exclaim, No! The principal objection againſt novel reading is, that the time dedicated to peruſing theſe flights of the imagination might be beſtowed with more emolument on hiſtory. There can be no doubt which of the two is to be preferred, and if either were to be expelled the libraries of the literati, there could be no heſitation which ſhould be the victim. Man is ſo inconſtant that the purſuit which yeſterday afforded pleaſure, to day is turned from with diſguſt; even the moſt extolled authors by a frequency of repetition, will acquire an inſipidity, which will not be felt by him who ſometimes follows the pen of the hiſtorian down the track of time, and ſometimes ſports amidſt the enchanting fields of fancy. The mind of man requires ſomething gay and lively to wipe away the tear which fell over the bloody page of hiſtory, and calm thoſe ſenſations which have been excited. The great advantages to be derived from this ſource of amuſement are an improvement of ſtyle, a poliſh of language, and an attraction towards the path of virtue. Youth is openly ſuſceptible to every impreſſion which the ſeal of nature or of art may give, and their influence is often as durable as life itſelf, terminating only with the grave. Novels are written with an elegance of compoſition, an harmony of diction, and purity of ſtyle, ſeldom to be met with in other works; the youthful reader as he inveſtigates them, is pleaſed, is delighted, he enters with avidity into the ſtory, dwells with extacy on its beauties, culls the rhetorical flowers ſpread before him, and becomes maſter of its charming eloquence; he ſees virtue diſplayed in its moſt pleaſing form, and vice held up in its moſt odious light; as either predominate he feels the ſucceſſive ſenſations of pleaſure or of pain, and experiences as much intereſt in the triumph of the virtuous hero, as if he were himſelf the actor. Amyntor is a remarkable example. When young his principal deſire was to become acquainted with hiſtory; as an empire roſe to the ſummit of glory he rejoiced or trembled in its ſucceſſes or defeats, and as it again returned to an equality with other ſtates, or ſunk beneath the victorious arms of ſome more ſucceſsful potentate or nation, he traced the cauſe of declenſion, and with the obſerving eye of Philoſophy diſcovered the internal cauſes which drew it from its meridian ſplendour and obſcured its once tranſcendant luſtre. Amyntor diſdained the peruſal of a novel, he conſidered them as mere bubbles floating in the literary world to catch the attention of children, or men weak as children, but unworthy the notice of the man of ſcience. Under theſe impreſſions he accidentally looked into one, the ſentence which met his eye was one that would have honoured the pen of Tacitus or Hume. It pleaſed him. He began it; as he proceeded new attractions roſe upon the aſtoniſhed Amyntor, and when he cloſed it he had become a proſelyte to its charms. From that moment Amyntor ſought the moſt admired productions of that kind, and when fatigued with the ſtudy of more obſtruſe treatiſes would recover the elaſticity of his mind by the bewitching novel-writer. He has often told me the eloquence for which he is now ſo conſpicuous in the councils of his country is drawn from them, that ſome of thoſe ideas, ſo ſublimely grand, which adorn his inimitable orations, were firſt ſuggeſted there, and I am confident he never would have been ulhered to the notice of fame, with ſuch auſpicious ſucceſs, if he had not taken that mode of ſmoothing an oratory naturally nervous. But, cries the anti-noveliſt, they are falſe, to burthen the mind with falſehood is puerile. True, they are produced in the realms of fiction, but ſo are the admirable epic poems of Homer and of Virgil; if this is a ſubſtantial argument, thoſe works muſt be conſigned to oblivion, and no longer be held in the hand of wiſdom. Even Milton, the divine Milton, will undergo the ſame fate; his beauties, his morality, wither in obſcurity, and the admiration of paſt ages be unheeded by the ſuperior ſageneſs of the preſent. Even hiſtory itſelf is ſubject to the ſame charge, the early ages of all nations are dark, fabulous and obſcure, and even more recent times involved in intricacy, and perplexed with doubt, by the controverſies which contending and intereſted factions have maintained, until intervening time renders it almoſt impoſſible to remove the clouds of error, and aſcertain the truth. Novels are ſo faſcinating that the reader is apt to neglect buſineſs of more importance, and while he pleaſes himſelf with the morality and the beauties of the book, paſſes by ſtudies of a more ſerious and intricate complexion. This may be conſidered as unanſwerable, as it is true. The blandiſhments which every page diſplays to lure him on, requires fortitude and caution to guard againſt them, but the perſon who is weak enough to yield to the pleaſing impulſe, would not poſſeſs ſelf-exiſtent reſources to counteract the allurements of the billiard table, or ſome more pernicious gratification, and inſtead of being the prey of a novel, would be the victim of ſome more deteſted practice. Another evil originating from the ſame ſource is, that the female mind imbibes ſuch romantic ideas, that the unhappy perſon is rendered unfit for the diſcharge of her duties. This alſo is true. Amelia, when young, was handſome, ſhe was univerſally admired, and an acquaintance with her was generally productive of the ſofter paſſion; but Amelia had long been a votary of novel reading; ſhe fancied herſelf equal to an heroine, and her ſoul was capable of loving with all the fervour of one. She looked with anxiety for the moment to arrive when a lover ſhould preſent himſelf, who felt an attachment equal to what her mind pictured. Many came, but their addreſſes were thought cold, their love eſteemed apathy. Florio perceived her foible, and was determined to take advantage of it. His patrimony had been great, but the follies of heedleſs extravagance had reduced it to its loweſt ebb, and the dreary horrors of confinement threatened him. He was artful and inſinuating, but he was immoral. Such was the character of Florio. Amelia was rich, and he fancied a paſſion might be lighted in her breaſt if he would condeſcend to aſſimilate himſelf to her manners. He did ſo, and he proved ſucceſsful. Having now obtained poſſeſſion of her perſon and fortune, he again began the ſame wild career of diſſipation, and ſoon ended in extremeſt poverty. His only hope of ſafety was in flight, he embraced the earlieſt opportunity, and left the wretched Amelia to lament her own ſad fate, and ſtem the torrent of remorſeleſs creditors. The ſtorm ſo long impending now burſt, and ſhe was turned a wand'rer to an unpitying world. For a long time ſhe remained an object of the loweſt miſery and want, her former friends paſſed unheeded by, refuſing the ſmall ſcanty pittance which ſhe aſked. Unable to ſupport exiſtence, ſhe ruſhed unbidden to the preſence of her Creator, and terminated a life of wretchedneſs and woe. But inſtances of this nature are rare. Amelia is the only one that has come within the ſphere of my obſervation, and indeed the only one I ever heard of. Since then the advantages reſulting from novel reading more than counterpoiſe its prejudicial qualities, it ſhould not be entirely repreſſed; though to give it an unlimitted ſcope would be extremely indiſcreet.

The following important letter has been this day sent by express to New-Orleans.

OFFICIAL.

SIR,

I have the pleaſure to impart to you, without a moment's delay, that by diſpatches which I have juſt received from my government, brought by a brig of war of the king my maſter, diſpatched for this purpoſe alone, I ſee confirmed all the aſſurances which I gave you on various preceding occaſions, when I received information of the difficulties which the citizens of the United States experienced in conſequence of being deprived of the place of depoſit on the Spaniſh banks of the Miſſiſſippi, by decree of the intendant of New-Orleans. His Catholic majeſty, as juſt in his reſolutions as deſirous of living in the greateſt harmony with the United States, has provided that the depoſit ſhould continue at New-Orleans until the two governments ſhall come to an agreement about another equivalent place; and to the end that this royal proviſion may be promptly and punctually carried into effect, the neceſſary orders are communicated to the intendant and to the captain-general of Louiſiana, of which I tranſmit you the originals in order that you may be pleaſed to forward them to New Orleans.

I haſten to acquaint you of it with much ſatisfaction, in order that you may communicate it to the preſident of the United States, as ſoon as poſſible; and I pray God to preſerve your life many years.

I kiſs your hand.

Your moſt obedient, and faithful ſervant,

THE MARQUIS OF CASA YRUJO.

Waſhington, April 19, 1803.

James Madiſon, Eſquire.

[*National Intelligencer.*]

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and aboliſh, ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relates to the eſtabliſhing a general court and court of appeals, be publiſhed once in each week, for the ſpace of three months ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraphe, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Eaſton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and aboliſh, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there ſhall be a court of appeals, compoſed of three perſons of integrity, and found judgment in the law, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whoſe judgment ſhall be final and concluſive in all caſes of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals ſhall hold two ſeſſions on the weſtern ſhore and two on the eaſtern ſhore in each year, at ſuch times and places as the furure legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the ſaid firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this ſtate ſhall be divided into five judicial diſtricts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, ſhall be the firſt diſtrict; Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, ſhall be the ſecond diſtrict; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, ſhall be the third diſtrict; Caroline, Dorcheſter, Somerſet and Worceſter counties, ſhall be the fourth diſtrict; and Waſhington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, ſhall be the fifth diſtrict; and that there ſhall be appointed for each of the ſaid diſtricts two perſons of integrity, and ſound judgment in the law, who ſhall reſide in the diſtrict for which they ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Diſtrict Judges of the county courts in ſuch diſtrict; and there ſhall be appointed for each of the counties of this ſtate one perſon of integrity, experience and knowledge, reſident of the county for which he ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in the commiſſion Aſſociate Judge of the county court of the county for which he ſhall be appointed; and the ſaid diſtrict judges in their reſpective diſtricts, together with the ſaid aſſociate judge in the reſpective counties, ſhall compoſe the county court; and the county courts ſo eſtabliſhed ſhall have, hold and exerciſe, all the powers, authorities and juriſdictions, that the general court and county courts of this ſtate has heretofore held, uſed and exerciſed, except the appellate juriſdiction of the general court; and that the county courts ſhall hold their ſeſſions in the reſpective counties at ſuch times and places as the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now eſtabliſhed, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and aboliſhed, on the confirmation hereof.

1

Valuable Family Medicine.

Doct. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,
Prepared by Thomas H. Rawſon, M. C. M. S.
New-London, Connecticut,

FOR which diſcovery he obtained a patent, ſigned by the preſident of the United States, July 1802. The ſingular virtues, and uncommon efficacy of theſe bitters, are ſo univerſally known and acknowledged, that little need be ſaid in a news-paper advertiſement. As a family medicine they are the moſt uſeful, ſafe, and efficacious compoſition ever known, for the prevention and cure of thoſe numerous and complicated complaints ſo common in the ſpring ſeaſon, ariſing from indigeſtion, nervous debility, &c. and are unequalled by any medicine ever known for deſtroying worms, and removing crudities from the bowels of children.

Dr. Lee's genuine Windham Bilious Pills,
Prepared by Samuel Lee, jun. of Windham, Connecticut.

For which diſcovery he obtained a patent, agreeable to an act of congreſs, and ſigned by George Waſhington, late preſident of the United States, April 30, 1796. Theſe pills operate as a mild and ſpeedy purge, and are a uſeful and convenient phyſic for families; the univerſal fame which they have obtained in conſequence of their uncommon virtues and uſefulneſs, render certificates of cures, and all comments on them, uſeleſs. When the yellow fever has prevailed in the principal cities of the United States, the demand for theſe pills was ſo great, and their benefits ſo amply aſcertained and publicly acknowledged, that it was with difficulty the venders could obtain a neceſſary ſupply. Price 50 cents a box.

Genuine Aromatic Paste,
Prepared by Iſaac Thompſon, of New-London, Connecticut.

The only medicine that will with ſafety eaſe and certainty cure the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums; this paſte cleanſes the teeth, and purifies the gums of any foulneſs or acrid corroſive humours, it braces and ſtrengthens the fibres of the gums, ſo that they adhere cloſe to the teeth; it likewiſe makes the teeth appear white and beautiful, and takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſe from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

Tycis Itch, or Beautifying Ointment.

It is the moſt remarkable compoſition ever known for cleanſing and beautifying the ſkin, and the moſt pleaſant, ſafe, and efficacious application ever diſcovered for the cure of the itch. For further particulars, and the method of uſing the above valuable medicines, the purchaſer is referred to a bill of directions, one of which accompanies each box.

The above genuine medicines for ſale, by
THOMAS SHAW, at his ſtore in
Church-ſtreet, oppoſite Meſſieurs
Ridgely and Weems.
Annapolis, April 21, 1803. 1

Michael & Barney Curran,

Have received, by the arrivals at Philadelphia,
A handſome aſſortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Conſiſting of

CHINTZES and calicoes,
Dimities and muſlinets,
Marſeilles quilting and printed jeans,
Cambrick dimities,
Ditto muſlin 6-4 and 9-8 wide,
Coloured cambricks and ginghams,
Ladies and gentlemens ſilk and cotton hoſe,
Extra long ſilk and kid gloves,
Gentlemens beſt beaver ditto,
Striped and coloured nankeens,
Figured ſattins for gentlemens veſts,
India book and jackonet muſlins,
Britiſh ditto, ditto, ditto,
India crape handkerchiefs, and jackonet ditto,
Iriſh linens and checks,
And on hand ſome beſt London ſuperfine clothes and caſſimers,
Cotton counterpanes and table clothes, &c. &c.
Annapolis, April 19, 1803. 1

In CHANCERY, April 14, 1803.

ORDERED, That the ſale made by JOHN WELCH, truſtee for the ſale of the real eſtate of PHILEMON BROWN, deceaſed, ſhall be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn on or before the 25th day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 6th day of May next. The report ſtates, that 281½ acres of land, ſubject to the widow's dower, was ſold for £.858 11 6, current money.

True copy, 107 7/6
Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Hat Manufactory.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of returning his moſt grateful thanks to his friend sand cuſtomers for paſt favours, and the generous encouragement he has received ſince his commencing buſineſs in this city; he has furniſhed himſelf with a quantity of all kinds of furs, and has on hand a large aſſortment of the beſt and neweſt faſhioned hats, which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices. He has alſo a number of excellent workmen, which will enable him to furniſh merchants with any quantity at the ſhorteſt notice. He hopes, from the good quality of his manufactory, and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

JOSEPH MERRIKEN.

N. B. There are no other hats manufactured in this city but at my ſhop. The higheſt price given for all kinds of furs.

Annapolis, April 20, 1803. 1

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 9th inſtant, a ſtout well made fellow, by the name of WILL, about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, black complexion, his feet rather large, and when he ſtands or walks each of his toes turns much out, when ſpoke to he ſtammers much in his ſpeech; he had on when he went away, a brown Welch cotton lappelled ſhort coat and pantaloons, one blue coat, one clouded nankeen ditto, one cotton ſhirt, one oſnabrig ditto, other apparel unknown, and it is probable he has a paſs as a free man to aſſiſt him in travelling. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol in the State of Maryland, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, and if taken out of the ſtate and brought home, ſhall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges paid, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near Mount Pleaſant ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, and ſtate aforeſaid, and all perſons are forewarned harbouring, and all maſters of veſſels are forbid, at their peril, carrying off ſaid negro.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of ABRAHAM.
April 14, 1803. 100 11/3

I DO hereby certify, that a ſervant of Mrs. ANNE STEUART, of Doden, hath brought before me a ſmall bay GELDING, about 8 or 9 years old, as a treſpaſſing ſtray; ſaid horſe has no perceivable brand, is about thirteen hands high, and has a long ſwitch tail. 107 7/6

WM. STEUART.
Anne-Arundel county, 4th April, 1803.

The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS HIGDON, Overſeer.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of JAMES CADLE, late of Anne-Arundel county deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the tenth day of September next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

6X WILLIAM WALKER, Adminiſtrator.

HOUSEKEEPER.

A MIDDLE aged woman, of good character, who underſtands houſekeeping, may be employed and receive good wages. Apply to the printers hereof.

Annapolis, April 6, 1803. 2X

In CHANCERY, April 6, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of RINALDO JOHNSON, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, ſo far as he can aſcertain the ſame, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid Rinaldo Johnſon hath reſided in the State of Maryland the two laſt years preceding the paſſage of the ſaid act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Rinaldo Johnſon, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted three weeks ſucceſſively in the Maryland Gazette, and by ſerving a copy of this order on any two of his creditors, to whom, together, he owes not leſs than three hundred dollars, during the preſent month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the ſeventh day of May next, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid Rinaldo Johnſon's then and there taking the oath required for delivering up his property.

True copy,
Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, April 6, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JOHN JOHNSON, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, ſo far as he can aſcertain the ſame, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid John Johnſon hath reſided in the State of Maryland the two laſt years preceding the paſſage of the ſaid act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid John Johnſon, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland Gazette during the preſent month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the ſeventh day of May next, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid John Johnſon's then and there taking the oath required for delivering up his property.

True copy, 2
Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, April 4, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of FRANCIS BOONE, an inſolvent debtor, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, ſo far as he can aſcertain the ſame, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid Francis Boone hath reſided in the State of Maryland the two laſt years preceding the paſſage of the ſaid act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Francis Boone, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the end of the preſent month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the ſixteenth day of May next, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid Francis Boone's then and there taking the oath by the ſaid act required for delivering up his property.

True copy,
Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

Jeſſe Hollingſworth and Son,

County wharf, Baltimore,
HAVE FOR SALE,

FRESH clover ſeed, plaiſter of Paris, ground and unground, bar iron, caſtings, ſteel, tar, ſugar, and Cologne mill ſtones. 4

FOR SALE,

ABOUT ſix hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, whereon RICHARD GREEN formerly lived; there are on it a comfortable dwelling-houſe, negro quarters, and other houſes. For terms apply to Richard Ridgely, Eſq; at Annapolis, or the ſubſcriber, at Herring Bay. Forty barrels of corn may be had with the plantation.

6 THOMAS TILLARD.
Anne-Arundel county, March 15, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of JOSEPH DEALE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the fifteenth day of September next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 15th day of March, 1803.

6X SAMUEL DEALE, Adminiſtrator.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ELIZABETH EVANS, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the fifth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 5th day of April, 1803.

HENRY EVANS, } Executors.
JOSEPH EVANS, }

3

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called JOHN and MARY'S CHANCE, being a resurvey on two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called DAN, and the other called JERICHO, in pursuance of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county,
January 1, 1803.

9

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of AQUILA PIKE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

THOMAS BICKNELL, Executor.

6X

NOTICE,

TO all officers and soldiers, or the representatives of such officers and soldiers, as served in the regiment called the Virginia Blues, commanded by the late general, then col. George Washington, or the regiment called the Royal Americans, commanded by col. Henry Bouquet, and who have claims for military lands from the year 1754 to 1762, that the subscriber is engaged in establishing such claims, and requests them to lodge the proofs of their claims with NICHOLAS BREWER, junior, notary public, of Annapolis, who will prepare the necessary papers for the subscriber, by which means a valuable property may be obtained for them.

JAMES IRWIN, Cumberland county,
commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

3X

NOTICE.

Will be SOLD, for CASH, on Saturday the 23d of April next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. JOHN DORSEY'S, on Elk-Ridge,

A NEGRO MAN, about 28 years of age, being the property of EDWARD GWINN, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county.

A. GWINN, Administratrix.

March 28, 1803.

X

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CATHARINE STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of March, 1803.

JAMES CLEARY, Administrator.

X

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of her brother, the late Mr. JOHN BOND, of John, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, or to Mr. Elisha Johnson, who is hereby authorised to settle all accounts, at or before the first of December next, they may be otherwise excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1803.

ELIZABETH BOND.

X

A FEW QUARTER CASKS OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Still on hand, and for sale by the subscriber, on reasonable terms for cash.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, November 25.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802.

23

YOUNG DIOMED,

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm, on Rhode river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares, at 15 dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, that sum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the first of January, 1804, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received; said notes may be discharged by the payment of 15 dollars on or before the first day of December next. The season will commence the first of April and end the first of August.

YOUNG DIOMED is a beautiful dapple grey horse, six years old this spring, full fifteen hands and a half high, his blood and strain equal to any horse on the continent; the compactness of his form, and elegance of his figure, is greatly admired by the best of judges, he is full of bone, and proportionable shape, symmetry, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Ogle's imported mare Charlotte, and was got by col. Tayloe's noted horse Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificates.

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, her grandam by Regulus, her great-grandam by old Cade, her great-great-grandam by old Partner, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOS. HARDY.

October 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

The grey horse now in the possession of col. Sellman was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Tayloe's horse Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

March 20, 1802.

Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JONATHAN SELLMAN.

March 22, 1803.

4

The high bred Horse

SPOT,

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar-Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JOHN HICKS, Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

WILLIAM COE.

Annapolis, March 25, 1803.

3

ROMULUS,

A BEAUTIFUL iron grey, full fifteen hands and one inch high, rising six years old, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the farm of the subscriber, on the south side of Severn river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of four dollars and one quarter the season, to be paid on or before the first day of December next. Romulus was got by High Flyer, his dam by Roebuck. The season to commence the first of April next, and continue until the 15th of July following. Casualties and escapes at the risk of the owners of the mares.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, March 17, 1803.

5X

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, under the pretence of freedom, a negro woman by the name of ALLE, a very dark brown woman, has tolerable long hair, aged twenty-five years, five feet five or six inches high, and has good proportion to her height; she took her child with her which she called AUSTIN, or JACOB, and in his absence has taken the name of MURIER JOICE, and it is not unlikely but that she has changed her name again; it is supposed she is harboured about Mr. Charles Carroll's quarter, as she has many kindred there, and has been frequently seen in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; all the quarters neighbouring to town may be suspected, as she has been away a considerable time, and has had the opportunity of getting acquainted with almost every such place. Whoever takes up said woman, with or without the child, and secures her so that the owner gets her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES SANDERS.

16X

NOTICE.

AS it is indispensably necessary that the concerns of the late firm of RIDGELY and EVANS should be brought to an immediate close, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are indebted to the said firm, by bond, note, or open account, and on which judgments have been obtained, that longer indulgence cannot be given, but that they will be put in immediate execution; and all others indebted by bond, note, or open account, are desired to come forward, without delay, and settle the same, otherwise they may expect, by the 18th day of March next, they will be put into the hands of an attorney, and suit brought on the same at next April and May term.

ABSALOM RIDGELY,
JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. Those indebted to said firm on coming forward and paying one half, so as to enable them to meet their payments, will be allowed a further time for the balance.

Annapolis, February 23, 1803.

X

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a stout likely negro man, who calls himself JACK TURNER, and says he is free, a joiner by trade, that he has a father and mother, and some other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain capt. Jervis, about four years ago, and carried and sold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he escaped last fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloaths, and can read a little, has a scar on his left eye-brow. His master, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of
Charles county.

February 21, 1803.

5

To THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILLS.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

23

Eighty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing two young negro men in gaol, DAVY and SAM. Davy is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, and well made; had on when he made his escape, an old felt hat, and a drab coloured short jacket and trousers. Sam is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. These negroes made their escape in the month of May last, and very likely they have changed their cloathing. Davy has been seen frequently on gen. Stone's farm, at Stepney, by several persons in that neighbourhood, not long since, and Sam is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures them in gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by me, the subscriber.

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

12

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril.

3

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1802.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.